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LANGUAGE CURRICULUM II--LANGUAGE TEST 5, "DOUBLE-BASE TRANSFORMATIONS."

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OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER

LANGUAGE CURRICULUM II:

LANGUAGE TEST 5, DOUBLE-BASE TRANSFORMATIONS

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OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER

Language Curriculum II

Language Test

Double Base Transformations

Test 5

Instructions to students:

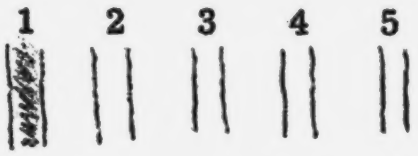
Answers to the questions are to be recorded on the separate answer sheets provided. PLEASE BE SURE TO USE ONLY SIDE A OF THE ANSWER SHEET, THE SIDE THAT HAS ROOM FOR 5 CHOICES.

Use a soft lead pencil (#2 or softer) and completely fill the space between the lines for the response you choose as the correct answer. Your score on this test will be the number of correct answers you mark. There is only one best answer for each item.

Sample test item: Who is the chief executive of the United States Government?
(1) The President
(2) The Secretary of State
(3) The Secretary of Defense
(4) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Since the correct answer is 1, the answer sheet is marked like this:

Sample test item:



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Double Base Transformations

1. A double-base transformation is:
   (1) a transformation involving 2 kernel sentences
   (2) a transformation involving 2 changes in 1 sentence
   (3) a transformation in a sentence with 2 NP's
   (4) a transformation which makes 2 sentences out of 1

2. A conjunctive transformation is:
   (1) a double-base transformation
   (2) the transformation which attaches tense to the verb
   (3) the same as an embedding transformation
   (4) the same as a single-base transformation

In items 3-5 indicate the sentence which is the result of a conjunctive transformation.

3. (1) Green snow fell from the sky.
   (2) John Brown carried the ball across the goal line.
   (3) The coach and the team ate in the hotel.
   (4) The trees were covered with locusts.

4. (1) Books have been disappearing from the library.
   (2) Two students are suspects.
   (3) The principal was questioning them.
   (4) They took the books and will bring them back.

5. (1) I have taken French and Spanish.
   (2) I saw the movie which you recommended.
   (3) Crampton accepted the reward gratefully.
   (4) When will you return?

In items 6-8, select the pair of sentences which can be joined in some conjunctive transformation. (Don't count sentence conjunctions.)

6. (1) Hamsters are strange animals.
      I like hamsters.
   (2) The volcano erupts every year.
      The volcano is smoking.
   (3) I took your advice.
      I bought the car.
   (4) The child grew tall.
      Her grandfather grew corn.

7. (1) The trees were covered with mistletoe.
      Mistletoe hung from the walls.
   (2) He was catching bats in a net.
      The net was full of holes.
   (3) We will butter the bread immediately.
      Butter is an animal fat.
   (4) The dog has stolen the meat.
      The dog has eaten the meat.

8. (1) Gary introduced a student.
Gary was a student.
(2) She will require an outline.
Outlines require logical arrangement.
(3) The chief came to the pow wow.
The braves came to the pow wow.
(4) Joe weighed the beans.
Joe weighed 100 pounds.

Which of the following elements are joined in conjunctions in items 9-13:

(1) NP_2^1
(2) NP
(3) VP
(4) V_{tr}
(5) none of these

9. Casey hit the ball and dropped the bat.

10. She lost a green shoe in the library.

11. The Dodgers and the Giants will play tomorrow.

12. Jerry washed and waxed the car.

13. The attendant brought a splint and bandages.

14. Which one of the following describes the conditions which make a verb conjunction possible?

(1) Two sentences are alike in every way.
(2) Two sentences are different in every way but the verb.
(3) Two sentences are alike in every element except the verb, and the verbs derive from the same point in the diagram.
(4) One sentence contains a transitive verb and one an intransitive.

15. Which of the following is true about adjectives?

(1) They are found in all kernel sentences.
(2) They are found in all kernels which have Be + Pr.
(3) They are found in some kernels which have Be + Pr.
(4) They are found in kernel sentences after V_{tr}.

16. What happens when an adjective embedding takes place?

(1) The source sentence enters the consumer.
(2) The consumer enters the source.
(3) The consumer sentence must have a V_{tr}.
(4) The source sentence must have a V_{tr}.

17. In order for an adjective embedding to take place what condition must exist?

(1) The source and the consumer must have no NP's alike.
(2) The source must have the form NP + Aux + Be + Adj.
(3) The source must have the form NP + Aux + Be + Adj, and the NP^1 of the source must be like an NP in the consumer.
(4) An NP in the source must be like an NP in the consumer.

In items 18-20 indicate which of the following pairs of sentences have been combined in an adjective embedding.

(1) George is strange.
George is a boy.

(2) We attended the ballet.
The ballet was beautiful.

(3) George is a boy.
A boy is strange.

(4) The firemen worked in heat.
The heat is intense.

(5) The heat bothered the firemen.
The heat was intense.

18. The firemen worked in intense heat.

19. We attended the ballet which was beautiful.

20. George is a strange boy.

21. Which of the following source sentences can be embedded in <u>We had a test today.</u> ?

(1) Some students flunked.
(2) The examination was easy.
(3) A test was hard.
(4) When did you finish?

22. Into which of the following sentences can this source be embedded: <u>The boat was blue.</u> ?

(1) I like to sail.
(2) Boats interest me.
(3) I have bought the boat.
(4) Blue is a color.

In items 23-25 which of the following sentences contain an embedded source which has this form: <u>NP + Aux + Be + NP</u> ?

23. (1) The long shadows reached the tree.
(2) The tree, an oak, was in the shadows.
(3) The tall tree was in the shadows.
(4) The tree in the shadows was tall.

24. (1) Joan is a good dancer.
(2) Joan, who is my friend, is a dancer.
(3) Joan is my friend.
(4) My good friend is a dancer.

25. (1) We watched a funny program last night.
(2) We watched a program which was funny last night.
(3) We watched a funny program, Batman, last night.
(4) Batman is a funny program.

In items 26-27 select the sentence which has an embedded source of the form NP + Aux + Be + Loc.

26. (1) Betty's car is in the garage.
(2) The car in the garage is Betty's.
(3) The car belongs to Betty.
(4) Betty keeps her car in the garage.

27. (1) The book is on the radiator.
(2) He put the book on the radiator.
(3) Is the book on the radiator?
(4) The book, which is on the radiator, is warm.

28. Which of the following is the consumer sentence in We sat by the big fireplace?

(1) The fireplace was big.
(2) The big fireplace is smoking.
(3) We sat by the fireplace which smokes.
(4) We sat by the fireplace.

29. Which of the following is the consumer sentence in The fountain in the park is pink.?

(1) The fountain is in the park.
(2) The fountain is pink.
(3) The pink fountain is in the park.
(4) The fountain is in the pink park.

30. Which of the following is the consumer in I received a gift which was beautiful. ?

(1) The gift was beautiful.
(2) I received a beautiful gift.
(3) I received a gift.
(4) The beautiful gift arrived.

31. What source sentence has been embedded in The little girls were selling cookies. ?

(1) The cookies were being sold by the girls.
(2) The girls were selling cookies.
(3) The girls were little.
(4) The cookies were little.

32. What source sentence has been embedded in <u>The boys bought a fierce dog.</u> ?

(1) The boys bought a dog which was fierce.
(2) The dog was fierce.
(3) The boys bought a dog.
(4) The dog was bought by the boys.

33. What source sentence has been embedded in <u>The bird flew into the hole in the attic.</u> ?

(1) The bird flew in.
(2) The bird flew into the hole.
(3) The bird flew into the attic.
(4) The hole was in the attic.

34. Possessives in English come from

(1) sentences with <u>Be</u> for the main verb.
(2) sentences with intransitive verbs.
(3) sentences of the form $NP + Aux + V_{tr} + NP^2$
(4) sentences of the form $\underline{NP + Aux + have + NP}$

35. Possessives in English are explained by

(1) the Phrase Structure rules.
(2) a double-base transformation.
(3) a single-base transformation.
(4) none of these.

36. Which of the following pairs of sentences underlie <u>The boy's experiment won a prize.</u> ?

(1) The experiment won a prize.
    The boy won a prize.
(2) The boy made an experiment.
    The experiment won a prize.
(3) The prize was won by the boy.
    The experiment won the prize.
(4) The experiment won a prize.
    The boy had an experiment.

37. Which of the following is the first step in deriving <u>We broke the cat's bowl.</u> ?

(1) We broke the bowl which the cat has.
(2) The cat has a broken bowl.
(3) We broke the bowl the cat has.
(4) The cat's bowl was broken.

38. Which sentence underlies teacher's in They put the flowers on the teacher's desk. ?

(1) The flowers are on the desk.
(2) They put the flowers on the desk.
(3) The teacher has a desk.
(4) The teacher has the flowers.

39. Which source sentence has been embedded in The children's dog was lost. ?

(1) The children lost a dog.
(2) The dog was lost.
(3) The children had a lost dog.
(4) The children have a dog.

40. What consumer sentence can Mary has a parakeet be embedded in to form a possessive?

(1) The parakeet does tricks.
(2) Mary does tricks.
(3) Mary likes birds.
(4) Mary has a dog.

41. What is the consumer sentence in The police found John's bicycle. ?

(1) The police found the bicycle.
(2) John found the bicycle.
(3) The police found John.
(4) The bicycle was found.

42. The possessive transformation will produce what transformed sentence from this pair?

The friends are here.
Joe has friends.

(1) Joe has friends who are here.
(2) Joe and his friends are here.
(3) Joe is here.
(4) Joe's friends are here.

43. In the possessive transformation boy + has $\Longrightarrow$

(1) boy
(2) has
(3) boy's
(4) none of these.